

THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1841.

For City Intelligence and Arrivals at the Hotel see last page.

Mr. ARSON HALL is authorized to act as a traveling Agent for this paper through the interior of this State.

Arrival of the Ex-Honorable Charles F. Mitchell.—Last evening between 5 and 6 o'clock, that indefatigable and active officer of our Police, Robert W. Bowyer, arrived in this city, with the Ex-Honorable Charles F. Mitchell in custody, in irons. Governor Seward of this State, having been applied to, respectfully addressed the authorities of Canada, requesting the delivery of the prisoner to his officers; and those authorities having consented to his removal, Officer Bowyer on Sunday morning set out from Montreal, with Mitchell in irons, and by dint of incessant traveling by steam, arrived with him hither yesterday afternoon, as above stated. Mitchell was taken into the Police Office in irons, and appeared not only to be in excellent health and spirits, but exhibited an air of confidence and unconcern, astonishing for one in his fallen and desperate condition. He was informed of the charge of forgery against him, and was locked up in one of the cells of the prison for the night. There he will have ample time to reflect upon the folly and criminality of his conduct, and to prepare his mind for the dreadful destiny that awaits him. Great praise is due to Officer Bowyer for his zeal, energy, enterprise and indefatigable exertion in pursuing and arresting Mitchell, and bringing him in safety hither for trial.

TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND.

The history of the last years affords no sight on which the eyes of the philanthropist rest with more delight than the high up-lifting of the tree of Virtue among the peats and bogs of Ireland. Men of calm, slow reflection, who look with distrust upon whatever reform outstrips their own estimate of means and ends, gaze upon the mighty work which has been there accomplished in wonder and admiration; and the months of cold recollections are stopped; the heart of the lover of Man is cheered; and a pure, calmly burning light streams heavenward from the land which was before full of darkness, cruelty and blood. Ireland has been, but recently, the home of beastly selfishness, of poverty and crime; she is now the abode of temperance, of peace and of plenty.

No deeper degradation of the soul can be conceived than the complete mastery of Man by a base appetite; that a sense which has been given to us, only in common with the lowest, vilest, least-honored creatures of the Universe, should obtain entire dominion over the mind and heart—should blot out the light of reason, sear the conscience, deaden and destroy the best affections, and lead all that is manly and generous within us captive at its will—this surely is a depth of infamy and shame from which the vilest slave might shrink in affrighted abhorrence. The ruin which it brings is not more dreadful than the shame which it involves. Man's best dignity, his sound judgement, his self-respect, his heart's treasure of affection, his peace, safety, ambition, happiness—all that makes the light of heaven pleasant, sold for the base delight in which a beast may share! There can be no "flower-deep" to any individual may plunge.

Two years ago, Ireland was a nation of such drunkards. The bright genius of her Sons was darkened, was almost blotted out by the foul presence of this blinding fiend; the warm enthusiasm of her children, the rich affection of the Irish heart, the swelling love, the generous manly pride, all were sacrificed to appease its appetite, and the whole nation laid down in the deep stupor, but to rise in the mad fury of Intemperance. There crime had its citadel; loyalty, faith and love fled from its borders; the tears of wives and helpless children flowed fast in agony and the whole nation seemed sunk irretrievably into the region of sorrow and of death. Who would believe that the simple eloquence of one man could persuade these millions to break their bonds and stand free from the thralldom which for so long a time had held them in the dust? How are all the calculations of the sober judgement—the reasonings of him would go forward cautiously and judiciously in the work of reform—disappointed and brought to naught!

In our opinion, the causes of this mighty reformation are to be looked for partly, perhaps, in the unbounded influence of the Catholic clergy over the will of their members, but still more in the peculiar traits of the Irish character. Warm, hearted, full of high enthusiasm, always earnest and determined in whatever they undertake, it needs but one bold impulse to set on foot a cause as this to give birth to a movement whose extent and results can scarcely be computed. The feeling eloquence of Father Mathew opened their eyes to the deep degradation into which they had fallen; his widespread charities, his known devotion and philanthropy, gave them confidence in his representations, and their own hearts told them that his words were true. Their best feelings were aroused, and the very sight of the misery in which they were plunged awakened within them all that was manly and benevolent. They rushed in thousands to embrace the last hope of redemption from their deep disgrace; and now they are sitting in peace and quietness, clothed, and in their right mind. Can any man look upon this spectacle of millions redeemed from the foul bondage of Intemperance, and not feel renewed trust in the inherent power of man over his appetites, and a higher confidence that the day of deliverance from this wide-spread curse is at hand?

We know that in some quarters the labors of Father Mathew are derided; base motives are ascribed to him, and his whole work is defined as imposture and deceit. We have no patience with those who thus take special pains to detect a semblance of evil in all that is good. We believe their charges false and malicious; the bright record of Mathew's life and deeds is not to be thus dimmed by the skeptic's scoff. But grant the full truth of their aspersions; yet does not Ireland stand redeemed? Is it nothing that a million and a half of men have been raised from the foulest abyss which Earth contains, and placed upon a level with their fellows? Is it nothing that millions of bruised hearts have been bound up—that the flow of tears and of blood has been stopped—that comfort, love, and all the dear delights of life have been brought back to the heart-stones whence the foul demon of Intemperance had driven them apparently for ever? Is it nothing that a Nation's grief has been assuaged—a Nation's deep disgrace wiped out and her hopes restored? If all these are to weigh nothing against the whispers of malice or the loud clamors of open, unashamed detraction, then judgement must have

And men have lost their reason!

But whatever may be the thoughts or the representations of evil-minded men with reference to this unparalleled movement in favor of Temperance, its results will remain as a monument to the eternal praise of the sons of Ireland, and will continue for a long course of years to shed blessings upon their daily lives. The "Green Isle" grows greener by this fresh, joy-giving outburst of Virtue and Morality. Her children, who have ever been characterized by all that is noble in intellect and benevolent in action, have set an example worthy the imitation of the world; they have trodden to the earth the tyrant appetite that has ever been their direst foe, and now stand erect, freed from his bondage, and bidding defiance to his power. Well may her harp sound with livelier, more triumphant songs at this mighty self-deliverance! Words are feeble to express its sublimity, and long ages alone can fully display its beneficent results.

CASE OF McLEOD.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The case of Alexander McLeod came up in the Supreme Court yesterday, Chief Justice Nelson and Judges Cowan and Benson presiding. A question as to which party had the right to open the argument was briefly debated by the counsel on each side, which the Court decided by directing the counsel for the prisoner to proceed.

Mr. Bradley, one of McLeod's counsel, then read the Sheriff's return to the writ, stating that McLeod was in his custody under the order of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in March term, 1841, under an arraignment on an indictment for murder; also, by virtue of a writ of *capias respondendum* on the part of the People for trespass and an order for commitment, for entering upon, damaging and destroying the steamboat Caroline, laying the damages at \$36,000, and ordering him to be held to bail in the sum of \$7,000.

He then read an affidavit made by McLeod, setting forth the fact and purpose of the occupation of Navy Island; that the Caroline was employed in conveying stores, ammunition, &c. thereto; that by order of Col. McNab, the authorized commander of the British force, an expedition for the destruction or capture of that boat was got up and carried into effect; that in the capture and destruction of the boat, Amos Durfee, for whose murder the prisoner is indicted, was killed, and not at any other time or in any other manner; that the act of taking and destroying the boat was subsequently approved and adopted by the British Government; that the Government of the United States had opened a diplomatic correspondence with the British Government in relation to that act, in which reparation and redress therefor were demanded, and which correspondence is not yet closed; and, finally, that he, the prisoner, was not present at or engaged in the said attack upon the Caroline, or in the capture and destruction thereof.

The following note from Mr. Fox to Mr. Webster, dated March 12, 1841, was then read:

"Her Majesty's Government have had under consideration the subject of the arrest and imprisonment of Alexander McLeod, on a pretended charge of arson and murder, and I am directed to make known to the Government of the United States that the British Government entirely approved of the course pursued by him. I am instructed to demand formally, and in the name of the British Government, the immediate release of Alexander McLeod, for the reason that the transaction was one of a public character, planned and executed by persons duly authorized by the Colonial Government, to take such measures as may be necessary for promoting the property and lives of Her Majesty's subjects, and being therefore an act of public duty, they cannot be held responsible to the laws and tribunals of any foreign country."

Several other public documents were read, principally consisting of letters between the officers of the U. S. Government and the British Minister, and relating to the circumstances connected with the proceedings at Buffalo and other places on the frontier, and the general history of the patriot outbreak.

After the reading of these documents, Mr. Wood, the District Attorney of Niagara, read the demurrer interposed in behalf of the people, stating the following reasons for opposing the motion for a discharge:

1. Because it appears by the return of the sheriff that the prisoner is detained on an indictment for murder, to which he has pleaded not guilty, and this Court cannot investigate the truth of each indictment or of the plea thereto.

2. Because the allegations of the prisoner do not apply to the question of his liability to arrest, but exclusively to the question of his guilt or innocence, which is not now before the Court.

3. Because the attack on the Caroline—a boat owned by a citizen of the United States, unconnected with the insurgents, navigating with a license from the Government of the United States, and engaged in lawful business—was made while she was moored at Schlosser, in the State of New-York, and without the jurisdiction of Upper Canada or the authorities thereof.

4. Because neither the Governor of Upper Canada nor Col. McNab had any authority to send men into this State, and all acting under their orders are individually responsible.

5. Because Amos Durfee, for whose murder the prisoner is indicted, was a peaceable citizen, and had not offended against the laws of the United States, or of this State; and he was killed on the main land, after he had left the boat, was flying for his life and making no resistance; so that his killing was not essential to the safety of the Province, or the fulfilment of the object aimed at by the expedition.

After the reading of the demurrer, the Attorney General, Mr. Hall, suggested his desire to confine the argument to the single question of the authority of the Court as raised by the first point of the demurrer.

Mr. Spencer, one of the Counsel for the prisoner, claimed to go into all the questions that might arise, especially the great national question on which the case must eventually turn.

The Court wished the whole matter argued at once.

Mr. Hall said it might become necessary to produce depositions in answer to the alleged facts set forth by the prisoner, and it might become a serious question whether the testimony produced before the grand jury could be produced and made public.

The Court told him he must act upon his own discretion and responsibility as to that.

Finally, Mr. Hall avowing that he was not now prepared to go into the whole argument, and wishing to consult his associate, the District Attorney of Niagara, the case was adjourned over to this morning.

We are assured that the Captain of the Fifth District Watch of this City called last Spring upon a Watchman for a contribution assessed on said Watchman, toward defraying the expenses of the Loco-Foco party for the late Charter Election. The Watchman begged to be excused, on the ground that his family had suffered from severe and protracted sickness through the winter, which rendered him unable to give money for political purposes. The result was that this poor watchman was discharged a short time after and sent adrift; and up to this time, though he has humbly presented his case to Acting Mayor Purdy and to Mayor Van Rensselaer, he has obtained no redress and no explanation of the grounds of his removal. Such is the Democracy of Loco-Focoism.

What is the matter? The Washington Globe, allures its howling over the loss of offices by the train-bands of Loco-Focoism, with the most doleful outcries against the investigations ordered by the Administration into the late management of our Custom-House and the political operations connected with the Public Buildings being constructed at Washington. The Globe men would miserably cut in this way if they were not sure that some great scandal is about to be developed.

We recently spoke of the shameful assault upon a young man connected with this paper by Moses V. Beach and W. M. Ely as the act of the President and Cashier of the *Platte County Bank*. Of course our readers readily corrected the error; but a letter from Kingston requires us to give the correction explicitly. The "Platte County Bank" is an old and highly respectable institution, and does no part of its business with cowardice. Mr. Beach's concern is entitled "The Manufacturers' Bank of Ulster," but is little known and less liked in the County whose name it takes in vain.

Our friend who remarks that we are in the habit of giving reviews of Theatrical performances in our weekly paper, is informed that he labors under an entire mistake. We formerly admitted Theatrical notices in the New-Yorker, but deliberately discontinued them some time ago. We have more to say on the subject of Theatres when time and space are afforded.

THE CASE OF SUSPECTED PIRACY.—The mystery attending the discovery of a sinking schooner off the Jersey shore, of which we made mention yesterday, has been in some degree relieved, though by no means cleared up, by the statements of three of the crew who arrived in this city yesterday.

Their names are Lyman French, James Cantine, and James Fox. It appears that the *Mogul* left Tebasco on the 11th, heavily laden with logwood. The following statement of French we cut from the Commercial of last evening:

Lyman French states, that on Monday evening the vessel had been pumped as usual; about 10 o'clock, during his and the captain's watch, again commenced pumping, and found that the water had increased considerably. Reported the matter to the captain, who appeared to be alarmed; and immediately ordered the mate and the other men to be called on deck. Continued pumping, but finding the water still increasing, the Captain ordered the boat got ready, which was immediately done. The Captain's chart and nautical instruments, the clothes-bags of the men, and provisions were put into it, and at about one or two o'clock the crew left the vessel to row for land.

At that time the schooner was lying with topsails aback—jib and main-sail set and filled—fore-sail furled, and lying jib hauled down but not furled. The leak appeared to be in the stern of the vessel, and she had settled considerably forward. Part of the deck load had been thrown off the bows, where it was first supposed the leak was—two leaks having been previously discovered, after a heavy blow, when about 20 days out, immediately in the bows a little above the water line. The lightning of the vessel at the bows did not produce any effect upon the leak. While rowing for land, the boat passed several vessels, none of which, except one, were spoken. The one spoken was a Spanish. Inquiries were made by those on board the smack, but no assistance offered. Captain Snow, Mr. Green, the mate and the crew, were all in the boat, and landed at Little Egg Harbor about 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

French says that after landing the captain took from his chest a sticking, which appeared to contain specie; took from the stocking ten or twelve Mexican dollars, and then returned the sticking to the chest, and locked it. The next morning, the captain and mate left Little Egg Harbor for Philadelphia, taking with them the captain's chest, and leaving in charge of the men the nautical instruments, which, together with the boat, were brought on by the men. French also states that while the boat was getting ready the steward made several attempts to go into the cabin, but was prevented by the captain. Thomas Smith, alias Cunningham, was left at Little Egg Harbor, sick.

Contrary, the steward states that during the passage in the boat they saw several vessels, but the captain refused permission to the lands to attempt to board them, and ordered them to make way for the boat.

He further states that his suspicions were excited that all was not right some time before the leak was discovered, and mentions several circumstances as the cause, such as the vessel's running with fair wind under short sail while others in sight had all their canvases spread; his being ordered to make two strong bags, one for the captain, and one for the mate; an order by the captain to "sell him the schooner's boat for \$10, &c. &c."

The schooner leaked somewhat on the outward passage, and more as the homeward, but was perfectly controllable by the pumps during the whole time, till the night that she was abandoned.

The owners of the schooner under these circumstances have procured warrants for the arrest of the Captain and Mate. Still no motive can be discovered for the Captain's commission of an act as he had no interest in the cargo and in no case could he be a gambler by the sinking of the vessel. He has borne a character hitherto without reproach; it is not known moreover that there was any specie on board to tempt his cupidity. It is said that he was seen in this city yesterday morning. We understand that a reward of \$300 is offered for his detection and arrest.

Death of Master Hughes.—Many of our readers must remember with delight the musical performances of Master Hughes, a young native of Wales, who came out to this country last year, and has since, in company with two younger brothers, travelled over a good part of the Middle States on a professional tour. We are now pained to record his sudden death by drowning. The three brothers, under the guidance of their father, visited Newburgh last week, and gave an exhibition of their musical powers on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday they were induced to engage in a sailing excursion on the River to see the fishermen raise their nets. The wind was blowing quite fresh at the time, and just after they reached the stakes the person before mentioned, who had command of the helm—and who knew little of his business as it now appears—grabbed the boat suddenly, instead of steering her round as he should have done, and she immediately capsized. Mr. Hughes grasped his two youngest children and sustained them on the keel of the boat; but the eldest, Joseph T. Hughes, was carried away by the current and was drowned. He was about 11 years old, and greatly beloved by all who knew him. Up to Saturday, his body had not been recovered. The others of the party (six) were secured soon after the accident, greatly exhausted. By this accident, an interesting and gifted family is plunged into the deepest anguish.

Temperance in this City.—A valuable auxiliary to the cause of Temperance has recently been formed in this city, called the "Washington Temperance Benevolent Society." It has been organized but about six weeks, and already numbers among its members many reformed drunkards. We attended one of their weekly meetings last evening, held at the corner of Christie and Delancy streets. The President of the Society, William A. Wilson, was in the chair; appropriate resolutions were introduced and brief addresses were made by several individuals who within a few weeks have been snatched from the clough of drunkenness and misery. They were mostly women and mechanics, and their "experience" was told without any of the graces of oratory, to be sure, but with the first requisite of all eloquence—plain, straightforward earnestness and sincerity. Quite a number of new signatures to the pledge of abstinence from all that can intoxicate were obtained. The grand object of the Society as stated in the Constitution, is to "relieve the poor, derelict and lead him by acts of mercy and kindness to reformation and union with them."

Murder in Missouri.—Mr. Mackay, residing near Clarksville, Pike Co. Mo., was recently killed by his own slave, whom he had obtained by marriage, and who desired to live with him. The St. Louis Republican of the 7th says: "He smothered his master over the head with a rail, knocked him down, and with his master's pocket-knife cut his throat from ear to ear. He then ran to his mistress with the knife in his hand, and told her that somebody had killed his master. He has confessed all about it. We are informed that the excitement was very great, and a meeting was held, at which a proposition was made and lost by a few votes to lynch him. He is now in at Bowling Green, awaiting his trial."

Left Platte (late Whig Editor) has been appointed Postmaster at Plattsburgh, N. Y. in place of H. K. Aswell, (Van Buren Editor.) Turn about.

O. D. PRADDO is appointed Postmaster at Keeseville, N. Y. vice Oliver Koss, 2d, removed.

J. B. HALSTED has been appointed Postmaster at Castle, Genesee Co. vice John D. Lindon, removed.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER arrived in this City on Saturday from the Eastward, visited the frigate *Brandywine* yesterday, and left last evening for Washington.

We must apologize to many correspondents for inevitable delay in publishing their favors. Several are now on file for early publication. "Equality's" second article shall appear soon.

STATISTICS OF MAINE.—The Legislature of Maine has caused to be prepared a complete list of the Taxable inhabitants (or Polls), Real Estate and State Taxes of the several Towns and Counties of that State. We give the aggregate for each County:

Counties.	Polls.	Real Estate.	Tax.
York.....	9,114	7,332,241	22,516 46
Cumberland.....	11,966	11,503,949	33,481 43
Lincoln.....	11,135	9,811,779	27,565 93
Hancock.....	5,396	3,434,512	10,013 23
Washington.....	5,331	3,183,633	9,285 96
Kennebec.....	9,272	8,638,557	25,145 32
Oxford.....	6,679	4,720,561	13,755 66
Somerset.....	5,623	4,240,832	12,343 43
Penobscot.....	3,277	6,102,375	17,796 38
Waldo.....	7,460	5,300,906	15,147 14
Franklin.....	3,453	2,655,689	7,736 66
Piscataquis.....	2,330	1,424,030	4,152 99
Aroostook.....	572	491,843	1,432 05
Total.....	96,544	\$69,246,233	\$201,683 53

It is a little remarkable that, while the number of taxable Polls in the State appears to be but 86,544, the votes cast for President last fall were 93,007; an excess of 6,463.

This argues that some people were more patriotic in the matter of voting than in that of paying taxes, or getting in the way of it. About 2,500 of this excess is in the two strong Van Buren Counties of York and Oxford, which lie along the border of New-Hampshire. We presume it is all right, however.

The Agricultural Products of Maine last year were as follows:

	Bushels.	Sheep.		
Wheat.....	848,166	Swine.....	117,364	
Rye.....	137,941	Wool, (lbs.).....	1,465,551	
Indian Corn.....	956,250	Poultry, (value).....	\$129,171	
Oats.....	1,076,409	Hay, (tons).....	691,053	
Barley.....	51,343	Sugar, (lbs.).....	233,230	
Potatoes.....	355,167	Products of Dairy.....	\$1,493,713	
Flax.....	10,302,330	Do. Orchard.....	\$148,249	
Wine, (galls.).....	2,236			
Lumber, (value).....	\$1,803,683			

FLORIDA.—David Levy, Opposition, has been elected Congressional Delegate from Florida, through a division of the Whigs. Those of West Florida voted for G. T. Ward, while those of East Florida generally supported the old Delegate, Col. Chas. Downing. This allows Levy to run in between them.

The Counties of Leon, Gadsden, Jefferson, with parts of Jackson and Franklin, give Ward 726; Levy 623; Downing 164.

TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Banner of the 7th brings us advice of the result of the preceding day's election for Member of Congress at Nashville and two precincts—as follows: R. L. Caruthers, Whig, 674; John Hall, Opp. 314. No doubt of Gen. Caruthers' election.

INDIANA.—The majority for Joseph L. White over Gen. John Carr in the 11th District is 510.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gov. McNutt has at length ordered a Special Election in his State for Members of Congress. It will take place on the 12th and 19th inst. (today and to-morrow).

BANK OF THE U. STATES.—The pamphlet recently published by Mr. Nathan Appleton against a Bank of the U. States is said to be very well written. We have not read this paper, but we are not, as Americans, sorry to see, from this token, that the British clique in Boston have shown the cloven foot, with which they expect to kick down American interests.

The relation of the writer of the pamphlet with the Agency of the Bankers in Boston, and the well known declarations of a member of that distinguished British House, now in this country, against the establishment of an American Bank, all manifest the uneasiness of the Great British Bankers at the prospect of the permanent and beneficial settlement of the Currency question in the U. States.

The John Bull Bankers will have to write again if they wish to set at naught the experience and the will of the American People.

The Spirit of the Age, Woodstock, Vt., pretends to quote from the Richmond Whig the following sentence: "We (Whigs) are beaten in the State—it is useless to disguise it." Mr. Eastman, if you have been deceived by some other Loco-Foco knave, we pity you; but if you accept to commit that forgery, we quit your company. We have the Richmond Whig regularly, as you probably do not; and it has never said anything like your pretended quotation.

The following is the amount of the principal articles transported on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal from the 1st of April to the 1st of May: Iron, Nails and Glass, 766,224 lbs.; Merchandise and Furniture, 342,542; Sugar, 124,223; Seeded Soils and Potash, 122,695; Cheese, 15,716; Pork, Whiskey, Lard and Butter, 103,462; Dried Fruit and Beans, 25,294 lbs.; Wheat, 16,235 bush; Flour, 1,056 bush.

A meeting has been held at New Haven, Conn., to take into consideration the establishment of a night line of steamboats between that city and New-York. A Committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements and subscription papers for the stock of the new Company are in circulation.

The amount of tolls received on all the canals of Pennsylvania during the last week in April was \$91,244 37; during the last week in May \$63,472 99; Total \$159,917 36. This is an excess of \$27,661 13 over the receipts for the same period in 1840.

The steamship *Britannia* sailed from Boston on Sunday, with 77 passengers for Liverpool and 4 for Halifax—all she could take. Applications from 30 more were from necessity refused.

It is said that two individuals have been arrested in Mayville, Ky., charged with robbing the mail between Mayville and Cincinnati. The evidence was sufficiently strong to commit them for further trial.

Hon. T. H. BENTON and a party of friends were recently overturned in riding through the streets of St. Louis, Mo. No one seriously injured.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided that, in order to have a note negotiable in that State, it must specify on its face that it is negotiable and payable.

The Red River is falling, and already so low that steamboats above the Raft are stopped—perhaps for the season.

The receipts of the Georgia Railroad for April were \$17,260 expenses \$5,160; profits \$12,100.

The village of Bath, Sweden Co. has chosen a Corporation composed of bachelors exclusively.

The Oratorio this evening.—The musical world, especially that portion fond of sacred performances, must bear in mind that the performance of the grand Oratorio of David takes place this evening at the Tabernacle, for the benefit of the distinguished leader, Mr. U. C. Hill. This gentleman has at all times been ready to devote his services for his professional brethren, and we hope to-night will show that his friends are not unmindful of his deserts. The Society will be assisted by some of the first performers in the country, and the Tabernacle will, no doubt, be well filled to-night.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Postmasters.

HENRY B. STACY, at Burlington, Vermont.
WILLIAM COLLINS, at Steubenville, Ohio.

Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Monday morning, May 17, 1841.

We this morning have dates from Nashville to the 7th inst. and the only election news we have is from that city and its precincts near it. In Nashville the vote stood for Caruthers, Whig, 613; Hall, Loco-Foco, 219—majority 397. Gen. Harrison's majority at the same poll was but 211, a hard some increase. In the other two precincts mentioned, the vote was for Caruthers 56, Hall 23. There cannot be a doubt but that Mr. Bell will be succeeded by a staunch and talented Whig.

The advices from North Carolina are to the day of election. The election in Maryland takes place to-morrow, and I will endeavor to send you the very latest accounts.

I have looked over the latest Charleston papers, and as find no confirmation of the statement published in the N. Y. Herald, that Fort Moultrie was in ruins. It is a hoax.

Yours, &c.

Sentence of death was yesterday pronounced at Philadelphia upon Mrs. Davis, convicted of the murder of Julius Jordan. She persists in asserting her innocence. After the sentence was pronounced she fainted and was attacked with spasms from which she soon recovered.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—We understand that the Postmaster General has effected an arrangement with the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company to transport the Great Eastern Mail agreeably to the schedules of the last spring and summer; so that it will leave Philadelphia for Baltimore about midnight, or upon its arrival from New York, arrive in Baltimore about 8 o'clock, A. M., and in the city in the train of cars which arrive about 11 o'clock, A. M., and thence depart for the South at noon on the same day. The arrangement is to go into operation this day.

(National Intelligencer of Monday 17th.)

Reading, Pa., Railroad.—It is expected that the total annual expenditures of the Reading Railroad, when finished, will be \$1,045,360; the annual income is estimated at \$1,112,300. The daily receipts will thus be \$3,265, and the daily expenses \$2,964—giving a daily profit of \$2,101. The capital stock invested is \$5,000,000. [Rather tough.]

Trial of Braddock.—The Pittsburgh Courier says that the trial of Braddock, charged with the robbery of the Mail, will commence this week at that place. It is said that Attorney General Crittenden will attend on the part of the prosecution, and Hon. Walter Forward on that of the defence.

Our Coast Defences.—It is said that orders have been issued from the proper authorities to increase the Naval strength of our country along the whole line of the Atlantic coast; and also to augment the strength of the West India squadrons.

Kidnapping.—The Wilmington (Del.) Journal says that Jacob K. Griffin, lately tried before the Court at Dover, was convicted of Kidnapping, and sentenced to four years imprisonment, a fine of \$1,500, and to have sixty lashes on the bare back. He is to be tried at New Castle on a similar charge.

Temperance.—A large Temperance meeting was held in Baltimore on Friday, at which an Address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Moriarty of the Catholic Church. Another, at which the attendance was very large, was held at Columbia Chapel on the evening of the same day.

An Elapement.—We heard it reported yesterday that one of the young ladies in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, fifty miles above this, eloped on Tuesday night with a young man, a former lover, and ere this they probably are married. The parties are from Tennessee. [N. O. Phœnix, 7th inst.]

BURIED ALIVE.—A Madrid paper states that, a short time since, an inhabitant of Grenada, being reduced to perfect insensibility by weakness from long illness, was believed to have expired, and being placed in a wooden coffin, was carried into the church of San Matias, preparatory to the celebration of the funeral services next day. The sacristan, on opening the church in the morning, found the man quite dead, prostrate on the steps of the high altar, enveloped in his winding sheet; and, from the state of the coffin, it was evident that, during the night, he had recovered his senses, and, by violent exertions, had forced open the sides, and got out, and made his way to where he was found.

Laborer, in Beekman-street, near Nassau, has just published another number of Bow Jr.'s Sermons.

M